



CRAVEN HEARTS

Gain a Victory Over Helpless Women and Children.

A REPROACH ON CIVILIZATION

Is the Manner in Which the Normannia Cabin Passengers

HAVE BEEN TREATED BY THE MOB

Of Citizens Who Object to the Use of Fire Island for Quarantine Purposes--All the Passengers the Health Authorities Attempt to Land Are in Good Health, but That Has No Weight--Wholly Unreasonable, They Secure an Injunction to Prevent the Use of Fire Island and Threaten to Burn the Hotel if the Helpless People Are Landed--The Difficulty Experienced in Getting the People from the Stricken Ship, Strange Actions of the Vessel's Officers--Governor Flower Doing All He Can.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 12.—This day probably be looked on in future years as one of the most horrible reproaches on American civilization that has ever occurred in American history. Federal government on one side, state government on the other, both anxious to be the reconciling party, and in front the local authorities and private people forcing back the victims from their haven of refuge. To go back to the beginning of the story, the Normannia cabin passengers, who had been for eight days confined on a cholera stricken ship, were greeted on Saturday with the promised and long hoped for relief in the shape of the Stennington, to which vessel they were transferred that evening. For the first night for days they slept in peace and satisfaction. On Sunday they were to go to Fire Island, which, through Governor Flower's generosity, had been secured, with all its houses and the Surf Hotel, for the accommodation of the first and second cabin passengers of the ill-fated Normannia. On Saturday night they slept on the Stennington, but in the morning it was discovered that she had no means for cooking meals, was of too deep a draught to cross the bar, and, according to statements made, she was old and too unseaworthy to venture so far in the open ocean. The iron steamboat Cepheus was then hired and the first and second class cabin passengers started for their promised land. After a voyage of about thirty-six miles, the captain weakened and said he was afraid to take the Cepheus over the bar with a pilot. In consequence of this the iron steamboat started back to the Horse Shoe Bend and the first class passengers were once more put on board the rickety old Stennington tier. The second cabin passengers were kept on board the Cepheus without bed or even a pillow on which to lay their heads. They were strown about the settees and carpeted decks of the steamer. Early Monday morning the captain of the Cepheus discovered that he required coal and water and could not get to Fire Island without them. He calmly steamed up to the quarantine jetty and made fast alongside and sent word shortly after 4 to wake the health officer up. After a hurried conversation with Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Wall, Dr. Jenkins decided to water and coal her at his own dock. This was done and at about 10 o'clock the Cepheus once more started down the bay to embark the first class passengers and take them to Fire Island. A storm had been brewing, however, around Babylon and Islip since the first rumor of Fire Island being turned into a quarantine station had been heard. They cared not for the sufferings of their fellow countrymen and women. All their thoughts in their craven hearts was the totally improbable proposition of their being attacked by the pestilence. These craven-hearted creatures, trembling from their own imaginary fears, rather than from any real danger, not only invoked the arm of the law by means of that anomalous legal stay entitled an injunction, but had assembled as an armed mob a hundred strong to drive these helpless women and children back to the cholera ship and to all events a possible death. The governor begged and implored, Dr. Jenkins prayed these noble men to allow the passengers to land. Telegram after telegram was flashed over the wire assuring the men of Islip and those of Babylon that they ran no risk. They were obdurate. They would not give in, and the passengers of the Normannia are now on Monday night lying anchored in the inlet by Fire Island. The passengers appointed a committee, with Senator McPherson as chairman, to confer with the mob of violence. The latter refused to withdraw the injunction, and so for to-night at least they can claim the victory, a victory gained over 471 helpless women and children and their equally unfeeling husbands.

THE MOB'S ACTIONS.

A Cowardly Exhibition--Restating the Landing of the Cepheus--An English Actress Administers a Rebuke--Women and Children Refused Food.

FIRE ISLAND, Sept. 12.—There have been exciting scenes here this afternoon and up to the present hour owing to demonstrations by from 300 to 400 bay men and others led by Supervisor W. H. Young and Ex-Supervisor John H. Vail, with shotguns, cars, and other weapons and twice resisted attempts made to land passengers from the Cepheus. At this hour, 5 p. m., the Cepheus is anchored about 200 feet from the dock. As the Cepheus ran alongside the first time 100 voices shouted, "You cannot land here, go back to New York." Others shouted threats of throwing man overboard if a step was made from the vessel into the dock. A hawser that was thrown to was not immediately thrown back. The five policemen on the Cepheus climbed the rigging and motioned as though to

draw revolvers, but went no further. C. T. Wall, whom Governor Flower authorized to take charge of the hotel here and was aboard the Cepheus, asked the mob to listen to him and then said: "I represent the state of New York and am authorized to land here and assume charge." The crowd shouted "show us your authority." He thereupon produced a paper which he began to read, but could not make himself heard. Many passengers, mostly women, appealed to the crowd to allow them to land, but the answers that came derisive shouts.

Lawyer Reid and Supervisor Young informed those aboard the steamboat that Justice Barnard had granted an injunction restraining them from landing. Mr. Wall asked to see the injunction, but as the document had not yet arrived it could not be produced. They stated, however, that it was on the way. The Cepheus then backed out and turned. While turning, Dr. Veight secured a row boat to take him to the steamer and he had gone half way when the men rowing refused to go further and turned back. He made two other unsuccessful attempts to reach the steamer.

The Cepheus again ran alongside the docks, but a solid line of determined bay men repelled an attempt to land. Mr. Wall again assured his authority, but when he stated that authority was from Dr. Jenkins, the health officer, the crowd jeered and Supervisor Young shouted, "We don't recognize Dr. Jenkins' or Governor Flower's authority here."

Little Collins, who stood in the first row of the passengers that lined the decks of the Cepheus, put out both hands and cried: "Shame, shame, you who call yourselves Americans, shame," and as the steamer again backed from the dock the English actress kissed her hands and smiled.

FEELING APPEALS.

After the Cepheus had anchored a boat was lowered, and C. T. Wall and Captain Triplett were rowed in to the dock, but were not allowed to land. Mr. Wall said that he desired to confer with the committee, whereupon several persons shouted: "Supervisor Young represents us."

"Then let me ashore and Supervisor Young and I will talk the matter over," said Mr. Wall. A score of voices answered: "No, no, you can't come ashore here; go back to New York." Mr. Wall replied: "I represent the state of New York." "Show us your authority, then," responded the crowd. Mr. Wall thereupon took a paper out of his pocket and read from it as follows: "To Whom It May Concern: P. T. Wall is authorized to take charge of the Surf Hotel and passengers."

Health Officer, Port of New York. Supervisor Young replied: "I do not recognize Dr. Jenkins and this is not the port of New York, and I do not propose to allow any passengers from infected ships to land in the town of Islip." "But we have not a sick person on board; everybody is well; and I appeal to you in behalf of the American women and children to allow these people to land," said Mr. Wall. "We think of our own women and children first and intend to protect them at all hazards," replied the supervisor.

While this conversation was going on Dr. Veight appeared on the dock and began telling Mr. Wall that he had charge there when several men crowded around him shouting, "Throw him into the water," "drown him," and would probably have carried out these threats but for the reporters. The boat returned to the Cepheus where the rejected passengers' spirits were being kept up by band music, the band playing "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," and "Yankee Doodle."

EVEN REFUSED FOOD.

The boat came off again, however, and Mr. Wall asked to have provisions sent aboard the Cepheus. Some in the crowd shouted: "All right, let them have all the provisions they want," but the greater number answered: "No, no, give them nothing; let them go back to New York." Dr. Veight has just stated that he is informed that Governor Flower has telegraphed Sheriff A. B. Darling, of Suffolk county, to come here with deputies and keep the state property clear of intruders and protect the Cepheus' passengers in landing. Many threats were made of burning or cutting down the dock if the passengers began to land. As it was growing dark a small boat came from the direction of the steamer. It was rowed by two policemen and in the stern stood a gray-haired man, Robert M. Thompson. As the boat approached the landing the mob gathered threateningly. Mr. Thompson asked to be heard on behalf of the two hundred women and children on the steamer who were suffering from hunger, exposure and exhaustion. After some minutes of insulting retorts by the mob he was allowed to speak. He said that the men on the steamer did not ask to land. The young women would remain, if necessary, but the old women, some of them grandmothers, and the children, suffering not for comforts but for decent care, should be allowed to land. They would be returned to the steamer after a night's rest and one meal. Attorney Willard P. Reid answered that if the captain of the steamer would come ashore the people to whom he spoke would consider the request. After saying that he would attempt to bring the captain back with him, Mr. Thompson returned to the steamer. The boat soon returned with Senator McPherson, of New Jersey. "Citizens," said the senator, "the captain declines to come ashore. If you will give me your injunction papers I will give you my word of honor I will give them to him and he will accept them as legally served." "Bring your captain ashore as you promised," said Attorney Reid. "That would accomplish no more than my offer to you," continued the senator. "You want him for some other purpose than that you have stated. If we can bring him ashore will you agree to let the suffering, innocent, helpless people land?" "They cannot land," yelled the mob. The senator turned his face up to the mob and impressively said, "I appeal to you men in the name of God not to be longer led into heartless cruelty by this attorney, but give your consent that

these women and children be taken from this boat, where they have nothing to eat, no place to sleep. Remember your own wives and children. Be manly. Do not bring an everlasting disgrace on your names. Be men." "They cannot land. If we permit them we will give away our cases. They cannot land, they cannot land," echoed the mob.

Senator McPherson sank down in the boat overcome. A telegram was sent to Governor Flower detailing these circumstances and appealing for help for the passengers. The governor telegraphed to the sheriff asking him to appeal to the mob and promising relief in the morning. He stated there was no danger from cholera.

THE INJUNCTION GRANTED.

And Governor Flower Says the Situation is Serious--The Threats of the Mob.

New York, Sept. 12.—New Yorkers this morning were anxiously waiting for news from Fire Island and the Lower Bay, fearing that the day would witness another struggle between the state troops and the rioters. When telegraphic communication was out off last night between Babylon and Islip, L. I., it was announced that with the rising of to-day's sun a mob of from 100 to 600 men of the neighborhood of Fire Island would muster from all parts of the Great South Bay and probably make a descent upon Fire Island, with the intention of burning the Surf hotel and its adjacent thirteen cottages to the ground, in order to prevent those buildings from being used to shelter quarantined saloon passengers of the Normannia.

The steamer Cepheus, with the second class cabin passengers of the steamer Normannia, this morning went to Lower Quarantine to take the first cabin passengers, who were aboard the Stennington, and proceed to Fire Island. The report that the persons on board the Stennington had nothing to eat is erroneous. There were plenty of eatables on board, but the culinary department was out of order. Dr. Jenkins at 10:30 o'clock announced that he had fifty armed deputies at Fire Island, scattered among the armed mob from Islip, ready to act in case of an outbreak.

THE GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

Governor Flower arrived at the Windsor Hotel at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Immediately on arriving he began his investigation of the cholera troubles, particularly the situation at Fire Island. The governor said he anticipated no further trouble from Fire Island. The state, he said, would take possession at once, and he was prepared to take any steps, no matter how stringent, to keep the cholera away from New York city. A dispatch from Babylon, L. I., said: This village is in a state of the wildest confusion. Angry men are at every corner uttering deep threats against the proposed invasion from the cholera-laden Normannia and Rugia. It is quite evident that the residents are determined to prevent by extreme measures the landing of the Cepheus. This morning Judge Wilmot Smith left for Brooklyn to apply to Judge Barnard, of the supreme court, for an injunction restraining the passengers from landing. Ex-Proprietor Sammis, of the Surf hotel, left for New York on the 8 o'clock train, and had to be escorted to the railroad depot by a body guard, the mob being determined to make an example of him for disposing of his property.

THE INJUNCTION.

All the wealthy residents of the vicinity, including E. B. Sutton, of the 'Frisco line; Judge Benjamin D. Silliman, ex-district attorney of the Eastern district; Henry B. Hyde, of the Equitable Insurance Company; H. V. Post, and C. H. Sands, son-in-law of the late Alexander McCue, once solicitor of the treasury, went to Brooklyn to aid Judge Smith. Shortly after the news came that Judge Barnard had issued a temporary injunction restraining Governor Flower, Dr. F. Simms, Dr. Senkins and others from using Fire Island as a quarantine station. A newspaper man conveyed to Governor Flower the knowledge that Judge Barnard, of Brooklyn, had issued the injunction.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

The governor was much nettled and expressed surprise. Prof. Collins, the legal authority, said: "This is a great surprise. It is, in fact, a very serious matter. I will not say that it will interfere with our plans, and as yet cannot say what it will do." "The writ is returnable on Thursday, you say--then there are only two methods to pursue. If the writ is not made out prima facie on the papers presented, then we can go directly before the same judge who issued the injunction and move that it be set aside at once." "If, however, the papers are regular and on their face make out a case, then the only thing that can be done is to wait the return day of the hearing and present proper affidavits and new facts that are calculated to put a different face on the matter and thereby get it set aside." "Yes, this is a very serious matter and I cannot say more until the papers are served." The governor had previously issued a proclamation to-day ordering the sheriff of Suffolk county to use all his power in resisting any interference with the authorities in occupying Fire Island.

THE REPORT.

The report was written in German, from which Dr. Asch translated the following extract: "I found everything in good condition except the dirt in the steerage. The captain isolated all cases of sickness, although there was hardly room enough. "It was three days before any of the ship's patients were removed, so that it was impossible to keep the disease confined. Dr. Borchard, of the Rugia's physicians, did all he could. The passengers are lively and seem to be well treated by Dr. Borchard. In the rooms in which I was introduced as the ship's

hospital there was a congregation of unwashed people. It looked as if all the unwashed people in the world were there.

"Dr. Jenkins' delay in removing sick and suspicious cases is to be condemned. It is a great wonder to me that fifty per cent of the people in the ship did not die. It is my opinion that as long as the steerage passengers are on the Rugia the vessel can not be disinfected."

THE TREATMENT.

Of the treatment by Dr. Borchard the report spoke as follows: "He separated the passengers as far as possible so there was no connection between the sick and suspicious cases. Each case of diarrhoea and vomiting was treated as cholera and isolated. There were several very severe cases of Asphyctic cholera, the patients dying in two or three hours. The cases were treated with injections of tannin and salt. We succeeded with the cure in all cases. I expect to remain on the ship as long as she remains in quarantine."

QUARANTINE RULES.

Released Immigrants Will Be Provided with "Bills of Health."

New York, Sept. 13.—Seth Lowe has secured on behalf of the chamber of commerce the steamer Wieland, of the Hamburg line, for the reception of the quarantine passengers. The Wieland is now off quarantine. She arrived a few days ago. All her passengers were healthy.

A misapprehension seems to prevail in many states that the quarantine arrangements, as well as immigration matters, are under the supervision of the federal authorities at this port, and that when an immigrant is allowed to leave he should be fortified with a clean bill of health. This was the main reason why the several railroad and steamboat lines discontinued carrying immigrants. As a result of the conference the quarantine commissioners had to-day with Dr. Wheeler, in future each immigrant landed at Ellis Island will be provided with a card declaring that the bearer has been sufficiently disinfected and his baggage fumigated and is in good health. These cards will be signed by Dr. Wheeler, as surgeon of the marine hospital service, and will be worn as a label pinned to their clothes. A petition signed by many New Yorkers headed by Dr. Robertson, asking for the removal of Health Officer Jenkins and the appointment of an advisory board of physicians, has not yet been presented to Governor Flower.

REPETITION OF HISTORY.

How the Staten Islanders Burned the Quarantine Hospitals in 1858.

New York, September 12.—The opposition of the Fire Island clam diggers to the landing there of the unfortunate passengers of the Normannia is a repetition of the attitude assumed by the Staten Islanders many years ago. When the plague was threatened in 1858, the islanders organized a band called the Seeps. Its members swore to raze the quarantine buildings, which were then on the island near Tompkinsville. On September 1, 1858, they carried their threat into execution. Masked and otherwise disguised, and under the cover of night, the Seeps scaled the quarantine enclosure and fired the building.

It was a brutal act, for the hospital contained many helpless inmates, some of whom were at the point of death. Many were carried out by rescuers. One person was burned to death. The New York militia was ordered to the scene and the fifty-gun frigate Sabine went down the bay, anchored off Tompkinsville and threatened to bombard the town. Driven from Tompkinsville, the authorities removed the quarantine hospital to Seaside Point, the southwestern extremity of Staten Island. Temporary hospitals and out-buildings were erected there, but before the place could be put in order the seeps again assumed their disguises, lighted their torches and fired that place also.

SECRETARY FOSTER

Says That Perfect Harmony is Between the Federal and State Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Secretary Charles Foster returned to Washington from New York at midnight last night, and was at the treasury department early to-day. He was besieged by bureau officials and other persons having business awaiting his action.

Before leaving New York yesterday the secretary and Health Officer Jenkins had a satisfactory interview relative to the conditions now existing at quarantine. The future disposal of passengers awaiting admission to the United States and other matters connected with cholera. Secretary Foster says he is satisfied with the prospects. So long as the dread exists at the port of New York the marine hospital service will continue the presence of Dr. Hamilton, whose experience in maintaining effective quarantine during yellow fever, it is believed, enables him to be of service to the New York health officials in the present emergency. Secretary Foster said: "Dr. Jenkins and I had a pleasant meeting with the two committees of the chamber of commerce and the citizens. We met on the most amiable terms and are most heartily co-operating."

This statement was in reply to a suggestion that some friction had developed between the national authorities as represented by the secretary, and the state sovereignty embodied in Dr. Jenkins.

The Record at Quarantine.

New York, Sept. 12.—The following is the cholera record up to this morning, the doctors' report for the day not having been received when this dispatch was sent: Deaths at Sea--Moravia 2; Normannia 5; Rugia 4; Scandia 25; total 50. Deaths in Port--Moravia 1; Normannia 10; Rugia 5; Wyoming 3; Scandia 3; total 22; total deaths 78. Sick--Convalescent, Moravia 2; Normannia 25; Rugia 14; Wyoming 4; Scandia 15; total 60; total cases 138. The steamer La Champagne, from Havre, which arrived yesterday, has a suspicious case of sickness on board and was not released this morning. Released from Quarantine. Detroit, Sept. 12.—The two car loads of German and Italian immigrants who have been traveling back and forth between Windsor and Niagara Falls since Friday, have at last crossed over to this side and are now journeying toward their various destinations. They were

released by the state health authorities yesterday and to-day started west via the Wabash.

Extra Precautions.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—Arrangements were made to-day by which every immigrant arriving here will be provided with a government certificate as to the condition of his health. It was announced that additions had been made to the United States marine hospital force, and that all arrivals from Europe would henceforth be examined at the docks.

Cholera in Holland.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 12.—The steamer Maas arrived at Hoekvan, Holland, from Hamburg on Thursday last. She was detained at quarantine until last evening, when she was allowed to proceed to Rotterdam. Her captain was afterward stricken with cholera and died to-day. The steamer has again been quarantined. A vagrant died from cholera in Rotterdam this afternoon.

Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—There were reported in the city of Paris to-day 34 new cases of cholera and 22 deaths, while in the suburbs there were reported six new cases and four deaths.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Total Vote Twelve Thousand Less Than Last Election--Republicans Sweep Everything--Reed Gets 2,000 Majority.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—The following dispatch explains itself:

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12, 1892.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Chairman National Republican Committee, 518 Fifth Avenue, New York:

The total vote will be 12,000 less than in 1888. We elect all four congressmen, carry fourteen of the sixteen counties, have two-thirds of the members of the legislature, and elect our governor by 11,000 majority over the Democratic candidate.

(Signed) J. H. MANLEY.

One hundred and sixty towns give Cleaves 31,617; Johnson, 25,780; Hussey, 613; scattering, 675. Plurality, 5,885 against 9,491 in 1890. Indications are that Reed will have 2,000 plurality in the first congressional district.

A DISASTROUS WRECK.

An Engine, Four Cars and Twenty-six Head of Cattle Burned in a Wreck Near Fairmont.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 12.—A disastrous and unusual wreck happened at 5 p. m. to-day at the "Y" near the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh bridge, about one mile west of here. A freight train with forty loaded cars, having two loads of cattle belonging to Colonel Alfred Hood next to the engine, was slowly entering the yard, but some one had left the switch to the Y open, and, it being down grade, the heavy train pushed the large mogul engine over the end which projects on the river bank. The wreck immediately took fire, consuming the engine, two stock cars, two cars of coal and twenty-six head of cattle. The cattle not burnt were badly bruised and cut. There is no clue to how the switch became open, but it is supposed to have been done by boys playing.

IN A SEWER BASIN

Three Men Lose Their Lives, Two of them While Trying to Rescue the Third.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—Three men lost their lives in a receiving basin of a sewer this afternoon. A gang of men had been cleaning out the sewer basins. They had met no unusual trouble until they reached the man-hole, where the fatality occurred. Foreman Volanski descended a ladder into the basin, which is about twelve feet deep, but the instant he reached the bottom he shrieked and threw up his hands imploringly. The workmen dropped a rope to him, but when by its aid he had nearly reached the outlet he let go the rope and fell back upon the sewer bottom, remaining there in a sitting posture. Thomas Kane went down to Volanski's rescue and the gallant effort cost him his life. With a cry of suffering he collapsed and dropped on Volanski, his face falling into filthy water. Edward McNally then went down and he too was overcome. McNally was finally brought out, but was then too far gone and died within two or three minutes.

A BRUTAL MURDER

At Uniontown, Pa., Caused by a Ship on a Banana Peel.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—A Post Uniontown, Pa., special says: This evening Robert Williams, a coke worker of Youngstown, Pa., shot and killed Charles Gardner, a freight brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Connelleville. Gardner slipped on a banana peel which Williams had thrown, and accused the latter of throwing it with the intention of injuring him. Williams denied it, but added: "I can kill you," and drawing a revolver fired at Gardner, the ball entering the right side and passing through the body. Death resulted almost instantly. The murderer fled, but was afterwards captured and is now in jail.

MRS. HARRISON'S HEALTH

Will Prevent the President from Making His Proposed Trip.

New York, Sept. 12.—President Harrison has telegraphed to Chairman Hackett, of the Republican state executive committee, that he greatly regrets to confirm the dispatch of to-day that Mrs. Harrison's condition is such as to make it impossible to take the trip through this state.

Last of the Garfield Race Track.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The City Council to-night sealed the fate of the Garfield Park race track by sustaining by a vote of 63 to 3 the mayor's veto of an ordinance providing for the license of such places of amusement. The track cannot now open up again. It has been discovered that 170 feet of the Hawthorne track are within the city limits and the mayor has instructed the chief of police to take immediate steps to stop the racing within the corporate limits.

No Hopes of a Compromise.

MARINETTE, Wis., Sept. 12.—An effort to put a stop to the lawless conduct of the striking sawmill men is being made tonight and two leaders were arrested. There are 1,600 men out and no prospect of a compromise.

THE CHAMPION PUG,

Otherwise Known as "Gentleman Jim," Arrives in New York.

HE IS TENDERED A BIG OVATION.

Thousands Flock to the Train to Meet Corbett--He Will Make New York His Home, and Intends to Make Charley Mitchell Do More Fighting and Less Talking--A Big Woodsman Who Is Willing to Fight the Champion for Anything from Fifty Thousand Dollar Down.

New York, Sept. 12.—When the Corbett train pulled into Wilmington the throng was so great that the train had to come almost to a standstill to avoid accident in the shape of running over a lot of people. By degrees they managed to work their way up to the depot where the crowd closed in on Corbett's car until they were packed together like sardines.

At Philadelphia, the throng was great, but fortunately the bulk of the people were kept outside the iron fence. Corbett says the man above all others in the world that he wants to meet is Charley Mitchell. He has made up his mind to make Mitchell do more fighting and less talking.

Saturday, September 17, has been left open for Sullivan's benefit, at which Corbett offered in New Orleans to spar four rounds. He has not received any acceptance yet, further than a dispatch saying Mr. Moran, Sullivan's manager, would meet Mr. Corbett today in New York. It is his opinion, however, that Sullivan will accept. An immense throng was gathered at the Jersey City depot and it was with difficulty that the police opened up a way and got him on the Deobrosses street ferryboat. He has a pressing invitation to go up to the New York Athletic Club, but he said it was his intention to go directly to his own home, where he will remain until it is time to go to Madison square. He intends making New York city his permanent home.

Corbett Challenged by an Amateur.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Harrison Nickerson publishes a challenge to James Corbett to fight to a finish at any time and place in this state the latter may desire. Nickerson, who was born in Chemung county, is a woodsman on the west branch of the Susquehanna river. He is six feet six and a half inches tall, weighs 194 pounds and is 23 years of age. He offers to fight for any amount not to exceed \$50,000. He says he has sparred with both Sullivan and Corbett.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Locomotive Engineers Taking the Lead in What May Prove a Great Strike.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 12.—The locomotive engineers seem to be taking the leading part in the impending struggle for the survival of labor organizations on the Reading railroad system. Regular meetings were held on Sunday at Shamokin, Gordon and Tamaqua, while here at Pottsville an impromptu picnic and base ball game, at which only rail-warders in attendance, was the means used to secure the opinion of the men as to what the rank and file think is the best to be done to combat the Reading's declared war against all labor organizations. A local official says that in the event of a strike the railroad has several hundred employes ready hereabouts who will gladly take charge of engines and telegraph offices. It is noticeable that the principal telegraph offices are all breaking in female operators of late who are depended upon as likely to stay at work in case of trouble with the men. It is said that emissaries are working among the old Knights of Labor engineers in the west, principally on the Burlington road, feeling the pulse of the old hands as to the likelihood of their coming back here in case of trouble with the brotherhood, against which they bear a strong grudge.

MAY COME TO AMERICA.

Emperor William, of Germany, Hints That He May Visit the World's Fair.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Mr. William Steinway's interview with Emperor William, which took place yesterday, was originally fixed for a day in June, but the illness of Mr. Steinway at that time prevented his accepting the emperor's invitation. The emperor yesterday conversed with Mr. Steinway in English and German, according to the subject brought up. He inquired particularly in regard to the growth of socialism in America and concerning the Home-Steal riots, and expressed his satisfaction when Mr. Steinway replied that the sound sense of the American people was not conducive to the growth of socialism. Mr. Steinway referred to the social and political importance of the Germans in America. While loyal to the land of their adoption, he said they still loved the fatherland and they would greet the Kaiser at Chicago with boundless enthusiasm. The emperor replied: "My going to Chicago is not at all impossible."

Steamer Ashore.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—A private dispatch to the owners, Robert Rhodes and others, says the steamer Neshoto is ashore in Lake Superior between Eagle Harbor and Kewonaw Point. She is reported full of water. She is one of the largest and best wooden boats on the lakes and is valued at \$135,000. She was built in Cleveland by Quayle & Sons and is rated as A. It is not believed she will be a total loss.

Steamship News.

ANTWERP, Sept. 12.—Arrived, Noordland, New York. STRETTIN, Sept. 12.—Arrived, Thingvalla, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, showers; slightly cooler in Western Pennsylvania; variable winds. For Ohio, showers; slightly cooler in extreme southern portion; south winds becoming variable.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. 7 a. m. 69 3 p. m. 85 9 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 82 12 m. 65 5 p. m. 83 Weather--Changeable.